

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	101	(reorganiz\$8 restruct\$3) same (database\$1 table\$) same (non near3 stop\$4 continu\$8) same (access\$5 retriev\$3 read\$1)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 11:28
L2	15	(reorganiz\$8 restruct\$3) same (database\$1 table\$) same (non near3 stop\$4 continu\$8) same (access\$5 retriev\$3 read\$1) same (substitut\$3 replac\$3 renam\$3 switch\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 11:29
L3	4	2 and @rlad<="19990323"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 11:24
L4	4	2 and @rlad<="19991115"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 11:25
L5	32859	(non near3 stop\$4 continu\$8) same (access\$5 retriev\$3 read\$1) same (substitut\$3 replac\$3 renam\$3 switch\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 11:30
L6	62	(non near3 stop\$4 continu\$8) same (access\$5 retriev\$3 read\$1) same (substitut\$3 replac\$3 renam\$3 switch\$3) and (reorganiz\$8 restruct\$3) with (database\$1 table\$5)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 11:31
L7	12	(non near3 stop\$4 continu\$8) same (access\$5 retriev\$3 read\$1) same (substitut\$3 replac\$3 renam\$3 switch\$3) and (reorganiz\$8 restruct\$3) with (database\$1 table\$5) and @rlad<="19991115"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 11:31
L8	2463	partial near5 lock\$1	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 12:18
L9	227	partial near5 lock\$1 same operation\$1	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 12:21

L10	18	partial near5 lock\$1 same operation\$1 same database\$1	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 12:19
L11	0	partial near5 lock\$1 same operation\$1 same database\$1 same reorganiz\$8	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 12:19
L12	0	partial near5 lock\$1 same operation\$1 same database\$1 and reorganiz\$8	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 12:19
L13	39	9 and @rlad<="19991115"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 12:25
L14	117	lock\$3 same database with operation\$1 and @rlad<="19991115"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 12:27
L15	0	lock\$3 same database with operation\$1 same reorganiz\$3 with (database\$1 table\$) and @rlad<="19991115"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 12:26
L16	0	lock\$3 same database with operation\$1 same reorganiz\$3 and @rlad<="19991115"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 12:26
L17	34	lock\$3 with database with operation\$1 and @rlad<="19991115"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/10 12:27


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1 [Data placement in shared-nothing parallel database systems](#)

Manish Mehta, David J. DeWitt

 February 1997 **The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases**, Volume 6 Issue 1

 Full text available: [pdf\(245.08 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Data placement in shared-nothing database systems has been studied extensively in the past and various placement algorithms have been proposed. However, there is no consensus on the most efficient data placement algorithm and placement is still performed manually by a database administrator with periodic reorganization to correct mistakes. This paper presents the first comprehensive simulation study of data placement issues in a shared-nothing system. The results show that current hardware techn ...

Keywords: Declustering, Disk allocation, Resource allocation, Resource scheduling

2 [Enterprise information architectures—they're finally changing](#)

Wesley P. Melling

 May 1994 **ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1994 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data**, Volume 23 Issue 2

 Full text available: [pdf\(1.28 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Substantive changes in the business environment—and aggressive initiatives in business process reengineering—are driving corresponding changes in the information technology architectures of large enterprises. Those changes are enabled by the convergence of a long list of maturing new technologies. As one of its many implications, the new IT architecture demands revised assumptions about the design and deployment of databases. This paper reviews the components of the architectura ...

3 [Designing DBMS support for the temporal dimension](#)

V Lum, P Dadam, R Erbe, J Guenauer, P Pistor, G Walch, H Werner, J Woodfill

 June 1984 **ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1984 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data**, Volume 14 Issue 2


 Full text available: [pdf\(1.40 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

4

[Parallelism in relational data base systems: architectural issues and design](#)

S. B. Yao, K. S. Das, T. J. Teorey

June 1976 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 1 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(960.36 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Reorganization is necessary in some databases for overcoming the performance deterioration caused by updates. The paper presents a dynamic reorganization algorithm which makes the reorganization decision by measuring the database search costs. Previously, the reorganization intervals could only be determined for linear deterioration and known database lifetime. It is shown that the dynamic reorganization algorithm is near optimum for constant reorganization cost and is superior for increasi ...

Keywords: database, file organization, information retrieval, reorganization

9 Database Reorganization—Principles and Practice

Gary H. Sockut, Robert P. Goldberg

December 1979 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 11 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.89 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

10 On-line reorganization in object databases

Mohana K. Lakhamraju, Rajeev Rastogi, S. Seshadri, S. Sudarshan

May 2000 **ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 2000 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data**, Volume 29 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(283.91 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Reorganization of objects in an object databases is an important component of several operations like compaction, clustering, and schema evolution. The high availability requirements (24 × 7 operation) of certain application domains requires reorganization to be performed on-line with minimal interference to concurrently executing transactions.

In this paper, we address the problem of on-line reorganization in object databases, where a set of objects have to be migrated from one ...

11 A practical guide to the design of differential files for recovery of on-line databases

Houtan Aghili

December 1982 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 7 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.54 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The concept of a differential file has previously been proposed as an efficient means of collecting database updates for on-line systems. This paper studies the problem of database backup and recovery for such systems, and presents an analytic model of their operation. Five key design decisions are identified and an optimization procedure for each is developed. A design algorithm that quickly provides parameters for a near-optimal differential file architecture is provided.

Keywords: backup and recovery, database maintenance, differential files, hashing functions, numerical methods, optimization, reorganization

12 Performance analysis of a periodic data reorganization algorithm for concurrent Blink-trees in database systems

Ing-Ray Chen, Salah Hassan



June 10, 2005

USPTO



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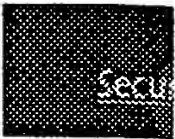
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